

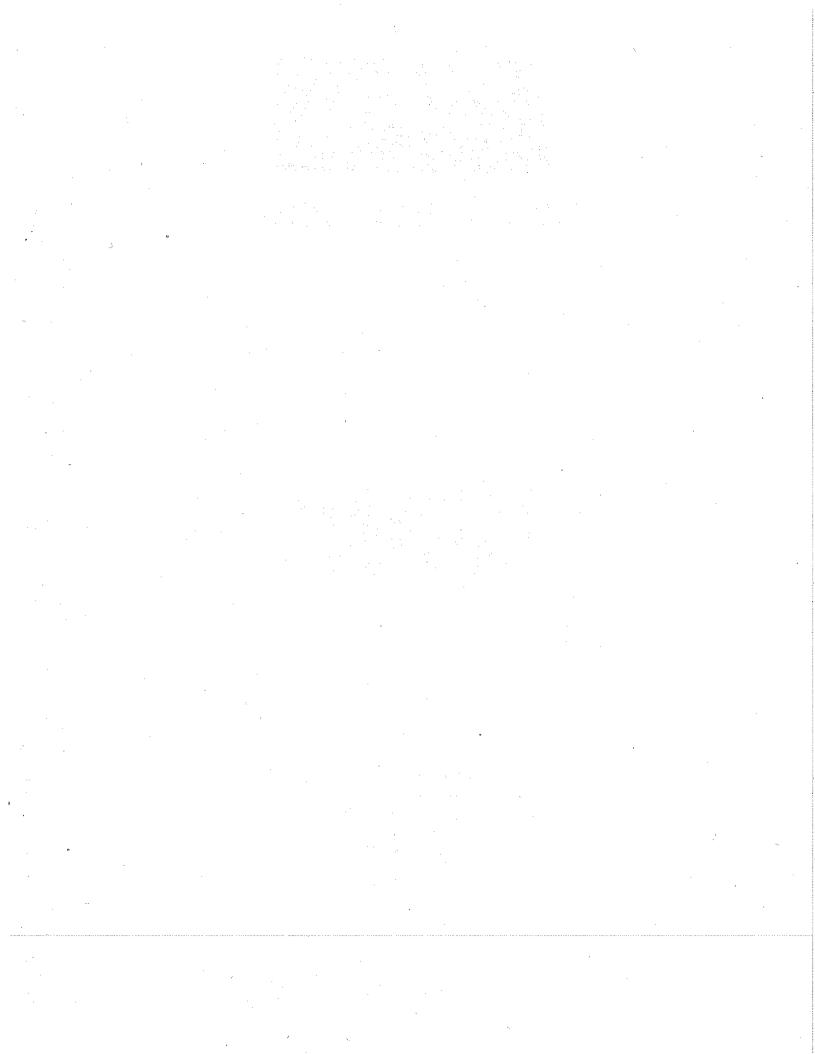
# · Capnocheck® Plus

**Service Manual** 



BCI International W238 N1650 Rockwood Drive Waukesha, WI 53188-1199

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# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

## **Warranty & Service Information**

#### **Proprietary Notice**

Information contained in this document is copyrighted by BCI International and may not be duplicated in full or part by any person without prior written approval of BCI International. Its purpose is to provide the user with adequately detailed documentation to efficiently install, operate, maintain and order spare parts for the device supplied. Every effort has been made to keep the information contained in this document current and accurate as of the date of publication or revision. However, no guarantee is given or implied that the document is error free or that it is accurate with regard to any specification.

#### **Limited Warranty**

BCI International warrants each new device to be free from defects in workmanship and materials under normal use and service for a period of two (2) years from the date of shipment, and reusable oximetry probes for a period of one (1) year from shipment (domestic sales only). BCI International's sole obligation under this warranty will be to repair or replace, at its option, products that prove to be defective during the warranty period. The foregoing shall be the sole warranty remedy. Except as set forth herein, seller makes no warranties, either expressed or implied, including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty is provided if the products are modified without the express written consent of BCI International, and seller shall not be liable in any event for incidental or consequential damage. This warranty is not assignable.

#### **Loaner Device (Domestic Sales Only)**

BCI International will for the period of warranty make available at no charge, loaner devices if, in BCI International's opinion, the repair of the customer's device would require an unreasonable period of time.

#### Service Support

Repairs of BCI International's devices under warranty must be made at authorized repair centers. If the device needs repair, contact BCI International's service department or your local distributor to request a customer service report number (CSR). When calling, have the device's model and serial number ready.

**NOTE:** Shipments received without a CSR number will be returned to sender.

If you need to ship the device, pack the device and its accessories carefully to prevent shipping damage. All accessories should accompany the device.

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## About This Manual

This manual contains circuit descriptions, voltage and waveform test points, detailed parts lists, and circuit diagrams for the capnometer. It is intended for persons trained in service, maintenance, and repair of modern medical equipment. Thorough knowledge of this equipment's operation is required before attempting to repair this equipment.



## Warnings, Cautions, and Notes

KEYWORD	DEFINITION
WARNING	Tells you about something that could hurt the patient or hurt the operator.
CAUTION	Tells you about something that could damage the monitor.
NOTE	Tells you other important information.

#### Warnings

WARNING: Federal law (USA) restricts the use or sale of this device by, or on the order of, a physician.

WARNING: Do not use this device in the presence of flammable anesthetics.

**WARNING:** Do not autoclave, ethylene oxide sterilize, or immerse in liquid. Unplug before cleaning or disinfecting.

**WARNING:** ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD when cover is removed. Do not remove covers. Refer servicing to qualified personnel.

WARNING: Use only SpO<sub>2</sub> probes supplied with, or specifically intended for use with, this device.

WARNING: Do not use this device in the presence of magnetic resonance imaging (MR or MRI) equipment.

**WARNING:** Do not plug the monitor into an outlet controlled by a wall switch.

**WARNING:** This device must be used in conjunction with clinical signs and symptoms. This device is only intended to be an adjunct in patient assessment.

**WARNING:** In the event that earth ground integrity is lost, the performance of this device and/or other devices nearby may be affected due to excessive RF emissions.

WARNING: Reposition the SpO<sub>2</sub> probe at least once every four (4) hours or as needed to allow the patient's skin to respire.

WARNING: When attaching SpO<sub>2</sub> probes with Microfoam® <sup>1</sup> tape, do not stretch the tape or attach the tape too tightly. Tape applied too tightly may cause inaccurate readings and blisters on the patient's skin (lack of skin respiration, not heat, causes the blisters).

WARNING: The displayed message FiO<sub>2</sub> Ref Err indicates a factory calibration setting is incorrect. Contact your authorized repair center.

WARNING: Each FiO<sub>2</sub> cell has different output characteristics; changing the FiO<sub>2</sub> cell without calibrating the monitor can result in incorrect displayed FiO<sub>2</sub> values. The incorrect values are unpredictable in both magnitude and direction, possibly resulting in hypoxic FiO<sub>2</sub> gas mixtures while displaying high FiO<sub>2</sub> values. It is your responsibility to properly calibrate the monitor after changing FiO<sub>2</sub> cells.

WARNING: When connecting this monitor to any instrument, verify proper operation before clinical use. Refer to the instrument's user manual for full instructions. Accessory equipment connected to the monitor's data interface must be certified according to the respective IEC standards, i.e., IEC 950 for data-processing equipment or IEC 601-1 for electromedical equipment. All

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Microfoam® is a registered trademark of the 3M Company.

combinations of equipment must be in compliance with IEC 601-1-1 systems requirements. Anyone connecting additional equipment to the signal input port or signal output port configures a medical system, and, therefore, is responsible that the system complies with the requirements of the system standard IEC 601-1-1.

#### **Cautions**

**CAUTION:** Ensure the device's AC rating is correct for the AC voltage at your installation site before using the monitor. The monitor's AC rating is shown on the external power supply. If the rating is not correct, do not use the monitor; contact BCI International's service department for help.

**CAUTION:** This device is intended for use by persons trained in professional health care. The operator must be thoroughly familiar with the information in this manual before using the monitor.

**CAUTION:** Do not allow water or any other liquid to spill onto the monitor. Unplug the external power supply from the monitor before cleaning or disinfecting the monitor.

**CAUTION:** Pressing front panel keys with sharp or pointed instruments may permanently damage the keypad. Press front panel keys only with your finger.

**CAUTION:** Do not disassemble unit, not user serviceable. Refer to qualified service personnel.

#### **Notes**

**NOTE:** Dyes introduced into the bloodstream, such as methylene blue, indocyanine green, indigo carmine, and fluorescein, may cause an inability to determine accurate SpO<sub>2</sub> readings.

**NOTE:** Any condition that restricts blood flow, such as use of a blood pressure cuff or extremes in systemic vascular resistance, may cause an inability to determine accurate pulse and SpO<sub>2</sub> readings.

**NOTE:** Operation of this device may be adversely affected in the presence of strong EM or RF sources, such as electrosurgery equipment.

**NOTE:** Operation of this device may be adversely affected in the presence of computed tomograph (CT) equipment.

**NOTE:** Significant levels of dysfunctional hemoglobins, such as carboxyhemoglobin or methemoglobin, will affect the accuracy of the SpO<sub>2</sub> measurement.

**NOTE:** SpO<sub>2</sub> measurements may be adversely affected in the presence of high ambient light. If necessary, shield the probe area (with a surgical towel, for example).

**NOTE:** Remove fingernail polish or false fingernails before applying SpO<sub>2</sub> probes. Fingernail polish or false fingernails may cause inaccurate SpO<sub>2</sub> readings.

**NOTE:** Store the FiO<sub>2</sub> cell as shipped in its protective wrapping, until it is ready to use. This maximizes the FiO<sub>2</sub> cell's shelf life.

**NOTE:** Prolong  $FiO_2$  cell life by avoiding high  $O_2$  and  $CO_2$  concentrations when it is not in use.

#### NOTE: FiO<sub>2</sub> Humidity and Pressure Compensation:

Humidity (i.e. water vapor) is not an interferent, and does not affect the  $FiO_2$  cell accuracy. Water vapor behaves as any diluting gas and reduces the oxygen partial pressure; the  $FiO_2$  cell will correctly indicate the reduced percent  $FiO_2$ . However when calibrating the  $FiO_2$  cell, the humidity of the calibration gas reduces the oxygen partial pressure, it is for this reason that calibration gas must be dry. For example, at 37°C, water vapor pressure (PH2O) is 47 mmHg, reducing the oxygen partial pressure of 100% oxygen to (760-47) 713 mmHg and results in an oxygen concentration of 94%. If the sensor must be calibrated with humidified oxygen, then if the calibration gas is 100% humidified, the following equation provides a correction factor that must be applied to all  $FiO_2$  readings:

$$C_{H2O} = \frac{P_{cal} - P_{H2O}}{P_{cal}} \tag{1}$$

In addition, if the pressure of the calibrating gas (Pcal) is not 760 mmHg, then a further correction can be made according to the following:

$$C_{cal} = \frac{P_{cal}}{760 \text{ mmHg}}$$
 (2)

The FiO<sub>2</sub> cell manufacturer specifies an operating pressure (Psys) range of +/- 200 mmHg (+/- 4 psig). The FiO<sub>2</sub> cell response is proportional to oxygen partial pressure, the result being that indicated FiO<sub>2</sub> can be corrected for the difference in pressure between the operating system and the calibrating system pressure. The correction can be obtained from the following equation:

$$C_{\text{sys}} = \frac{760 \text{ mmHg}}{P_{\text{sys}}} \tag{3}$$

The final result is that actual  $FiO_2$  can be calculated from indicated  $FiO_2$  by combining equations 1, 2 and 3:

$$FiO_2$$
 (actual) =  $FiO_2$  (indicated) \*  $C_{H2O}$  \*  $C_{cal}$  \*  $C_{sys}$  (4)

## **Pneumatics Cleaning**

Cleaning of the pneumatics system is only recommended if done by qualified service technicians. Cleaning of the pneumatics is generally not required if proper filter is used at all times. However, improper use of the device or use under very harsh conditions may warrant periodic cleaning.

#### The Pneumatics consists of five main parts:

- Tubing
- Sample cell (i.e. CO<sub>2</sub> bench)
- Diaphragm pump
- Three-way autozero valve
- Pressure transducer

Each of the above parts should be cleaned independent of each other. For example, all tubing should be disconnected from components before cleaning. Use one of the following procedures, whichever is most appropriate:

#### Procedure:

For tubing and diaphragm pump:

- 1. Pass a mild detergent through to remove any oily residue or contaminants.
- 2. Flush with distilled water to remove the detergent.
- 3. Flush with absolute ethanol to remove the moisture.
- 4. Flush with dry gas to evaporate ethanol and dry the component thoroughly.
- 5. Make sure components are dry before reassembling.

Three-way autozero valve:

1. Flush with dry gas. Do not flush with alcohol or water.

Pressure transducer and CO<sub>2</sub> bench:

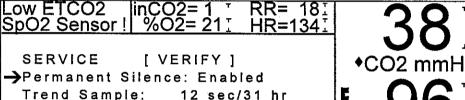
1. If contaminated it must be replaced by a qualified service technician.

After the device is reassembled, make sure to check for proper operation and flow rate. If the device does not function as specified refer to qualified service technicians for repair or replacement of pneumatics components.

# **Chapter 2: Field Service Menu**

Some factory service menu options can also be set through the Field Service menu on the monitor. To access the field service menu, power up the unit and listen for the beep. After the beep, use two hands to momentarily press the **WAVE/TREND** and **MENU/ENTER** keys at the same time. When the power up screen goes away, press **MENU/ENTER** to display the main menu. Press **MENU/ENTER** again to select "SERVICE", which is the first item in this menu.

#### Field Service Menu



Date Format: USA 12/31/96 Language: English [EXIT] •CO2 mmHg
96
%SpO2

#### FIGURE 2.1: FIELD SERVICE MENU

VERIFY

This takes you to another menu which shows internal capnograph parameters.

Permanent Silence

"Enabled" means alarms can be silenced indefinitely by pressing and holding the **ALARM SILENCE** key for 3 seconds. "Disabled" means indefinite alarm silence is not allowed. In this case, only 2-minute alarm silence is available.

Trend Sample

This selects the basic sample time for trend data record storage. The sample time determines the maximum number of records stored and consequently the maximum storage time. "12 sec/31 hrs" means 12 second sample time for 31 hours maximum storage. "4 sec/10 hrs" means 4 second sample time for 10 hours maximum storage.

NOTE: If the Trend Sample time is changed, the monitor will turn off after quitting the Service menu. This forces the monitor to reconfigure memory at power up.

**Date Format** 

"USA" selects a date format of month/day/year. "EURO"

selects a European date: day/month/year.

Language

Selects the language for all displayed text: English, French,

German, Spanish, or Italian.

NOTE: When the language is changed, you will not see the

display in that language until after you exit the Service

menu. The monitor will power down and the new

language is loaded at power up.

Low ETCO2	inCO2 %O2	= 1	RR= 18 HR=134	‡ ±	38
Bench V	0.980		3 6 m m H	g <b>+(</b>	CO2 mml
Bench Temp	26.3		5.1%	`	
Bench P	728		1016.0	ΙE	Uh
FiO2 ADC	0375		3030.6	E	
BattV	7.19	→[EXI	Τ]	E	%SpO

FIGURE 2.2: VERIFY MENU

Bench V

The voltage on the output of the  $CO_2$  sensor is proportional to the  $CO_2$  concentration. During troubleshooting this value can be used to verify whether the sensor is operational. If a different amount of  $CO_2$  is passed through the system, the "Bench  $\forall$ " value will vary: the higher the  $CO_2$  value, the lower the "Bench  $\forall$ " Note: All benches are slightly different. Factory calibration compensates for the difference. Use "Bench  $\forall$ " as a relative number only.

**Bench Temp** 

The temperature of the  $CO_2$  sensor, in °C, which is used by the algorithm to compensate for temperature dependency of the sensor. Because of the heating element inside the bench, expect the "Berich Temp" to be a few degrees higher than ambient temperature.

Bench P

The pressure inside the bench chamber (in mmHg). It is measured by an external (from  $CO_2$  bench) pressure sensor. When the pump is running, anticipate this value to be below the ambient pressure.

FiO<sub>2</sub> ADC

The FiO<sub>2</sub> Analog-to-Digital converter reading in counts. When the FiO<sub>2</sub> sensor is not plugged in, this reading must be close to zero. If the FiO<sub>2</sub> sensor is replaced with a short, this value is around 350 counts. If the FiO<sub>2</sub> sensor is plugged in, this value will increase with an increase in O<sub>2</sub> concentration.

Batt V

The voltage on the battery terminals as seen by the system Analog-to-Digital converter. If the battery is charging, this voltage will increase to more than 7 V. If the unit is running on the battery, this voltage will slowly drop from 6 to 5 V.

CO<sub>2</sub> mmHg

Current CO<sub>2</sub> reading in mmHg.

CO<sub>2</sub> %

Current  $CO_2$  reading in percent. For example, if 10%  $CO_2$  gas is supplied, expect to see a value in the range of 9.6% to 10.4%.

k1, k2

Calibration constants. These numbers reflect the CO<sub>2</sub> curve: CO<sub>2</sub> concentration vs. CO<sub>2</sub> sensor voltage. If a low/high cal has been done, expect to see slightly different k1 and k2 values.

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# Chapter 3: Capnocheck® Plus Circuit Description

## **Battery Charger**

The battery Charger is built around charging controller U17. This IC controls the charging current in both fast charge and trickle charge modes, switching from fast charge mode to trickle charge mode when the end of charge condition has been reached. It senses charging current by measuring the voltage drop across current sense resistor R63. Thermistors T3, T4 and the thermistor inside battery pack in combination with resistors R59..R61 provide temperature control, preventing fast charge in very cold or very hot environments, and, also, preventing battery from overheating during fast charge. U17 controls the switch mode voltage regulator U18 using current mirror Q8-Q9. This completes the feedback loop.

The charging indicator circuitry is built around multivibrator Q12-Q13. Depending on the FAST control signal (U17, pin 8), the green LED either stays lit (in trickle charge mode) or blinks with a very low duty factor (in the fast charge mode).

## System Power Supply and ON/OFF Circuitry.

The system +5VDC power supply is built around a low drop voltage regulator IC U20. MOSFET transistor Q11 is used as a controlled element. Isolated power for the Oximeter Slave Board is generated by the DC-DC voltage converter built around U21, Q14 and transformer T5. The clock signal for the converter is the microprocessor clock divided by the frequency divider inside U4.

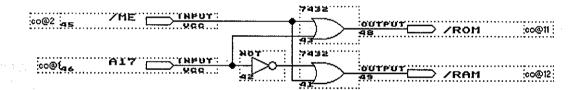
The Power ON/OFF circuitry is built using the voltage comparator located inside the "watch dog timer" IC U19. When the STNBY/ON key is pressed, it pulls the base of PNP transistor Q10 to "ground" through resistor R67. Transistor Q10 pulls up EN (enable) input of voltage regulator U20 turning system +5V on. From then the high voltage level on EN input is maintained by the VCC voltage through resistors R68 and R69 until power is off.

There are several conditions which can power down the Monitor. If the STNBY/ON key is pressed, the microprocessor generates a /HALT signal which pulls down the PFI input of the voltage comparator inside U19. The output open drain signal, /PFO, goes low and turns off U20 by pulling EN low. The other condition for turning the Monitor off is a low battery. The battery voltage is measured by the resistor divider R65-R65. If this voltage is lower than the 1.25VDC threshold of the internal comparator U19, the output signal, /PFO, goes low.

In addition, the output of the resistor divider is connected to the Analog-to-Digital converter, and is read by the microprocessor to give an early warning about low battery condition.

## **Microprocessor Section and Address Decoders**

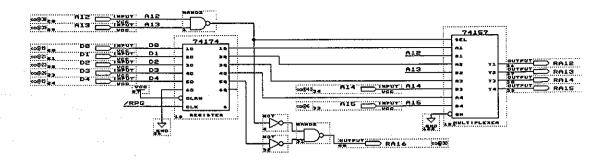
Microprocessor U1 is a Zilog Z180. Its address and data buses are connected to the One Time Programmable Read Only Memory (OTP ROM) U2 and Random Access Memory (RAM) U3. A Memory Address Decoder is implemented in the Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) U4. The following drawing shows the Memory Address Decoder section of FPGA:



The memory address map is shown in the following table:

Device	Address Space		
OTP ROM	0 1FFFF		
RAM	20000 23FFF		

FPGA U4 also includes a RAM Page Selector used to split the whole RAM area into pages, which can be accessed by the microprocessor. The corresponding section of FPGA is shown on the following drawing:

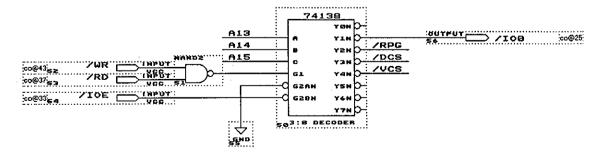


The Page Selector includes a Page Register - a five bit output port, in which the microprocessor stores the page number. Hence, a total of 32 pages exists. The total RAM size is 128 kbytes, each page is 4 kbytes long. The Page Selector is configured such that the first three pages can exist as "solid" 12 kbytes of memory, which allows a large amount of data to be located in continuous memory.

RAM Address Space	RAM Page
20000 20FFF	Page 0
21000 21FFF	Page1
22000 22FFF	Page 2
23000 23FFF	Pages 031

By writing a page number into the Page Register, address space 23000 .. 23FFF can be assigned to any of 32 pages. As seen from the table, RAM pages 0, 1 and 2 can be either part of 12kbytes of continuous address space, or can be selected together with other pages to reside in the top 4kbytes (address 23000 .. 23FFF). For practical reasons, they are always accessed as continuous memory.

The address decoder for the Input / Output Interface devices is implemented in FPGA U4. The corresponding section of FPGA is shown on the following drawing:



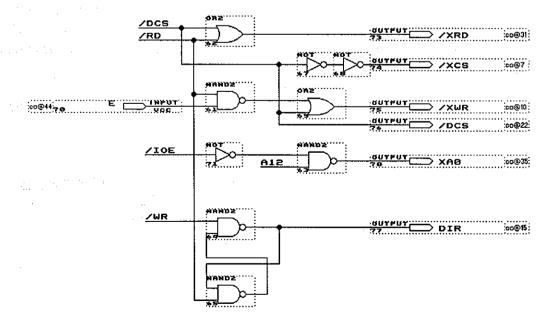
The I/O address space	is	divided	according t	o the	following table:	
	10	W1 1 1 7 7 7 7 7	according t	$\sim$ $\omega$	TOTTO TITLE COULDS	

I/O Address Space	Device
0 1FFF	Used by Z180 for internal registers
2000 3FFF	External I/O
4000 5FFF	RAM Page Register
6000 7FFF	Display Select
8000 9FFF	Volume Control Select
A000 FFFF	Not used

External I/O is the only I/O select available outside the FPGA, all others are used inside the chip.

## **Display Controller.**

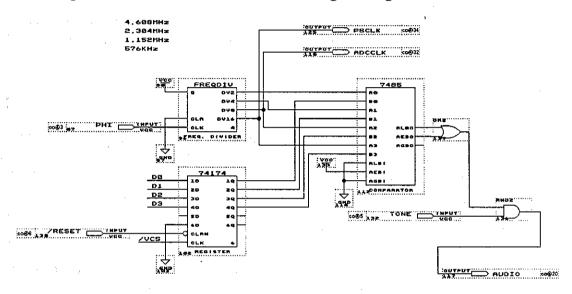
Vacuum Fluorescent Display Module is used in the Monitor to display graphical and numerical information. The Display has its own controller board which accepts data in parallel 8-bit format in the form of Commands (signal A0 on the Display communication connector J2 is log. 1) and Data (signal A0 on the Display communication connector J2 is log. 0). Bi-directional data bus buffer U5 is used to pass data from the Display board to the microprocessor and from the microprocessor to the Display Board. All signals to control U5 and Display Board are generated inside FPGA U4:



The timing diagrams of the Display Write and Read Cycles are shown on the schematic. From the microprocessor's "point of view", the Display Board represents a general purpose I/O device, controlled using signals /CS - select, /WR - write, /RD - read and A0 - Command/Data select. Signals /DCS and DIR control the bi-directional buffer and prevent any possible bus conflicts between Display Board, buffer and microprocessor.

## Speaker Volume Controller.

Speaker Volume Controller is located in FPGA U4. The corresponding fragment of FPGA is shown on the following drawing:



The volume control code is stored by the microprocessor into a four bit parallel register. Code 0 corresponds to the lowest volume, code F - to the highest. Volume control circuitry inside FPGA also includes a binary counter which divides the microprocessor clock frequency. The by-products of this counter are the clock frequency for the Analog - to - Digital Converter (signal ADCCLK) and for the DC-DC converter (signal PSCLK). The binary code from the divider is compared with the number stored in the four bit parallel register. The result of the comparison is the pulse train with a variable duty cycle which depends on the number stored in the parallel register. If the number equals zero, the duty factor is 1/16, if the number equals F, the duty factor is 1, or the output represents constant logical "one". Then the signal is gated with the TONE signal - audio frequency signal generated by the microprocessor. The external R-C filter converts the resulting pulse train into an audio frequency signal, the amplitude of which is directly proportional to the number stored in the parallel register. Hence, a total of 16 levels of volume, plus OFF, can be achieved with this circuitry.

#### External I/O's

External I/O's include an 8 bit input buffer and a 14 bit output register. The input buffer allows the microprocessor to read keyboard signals and serial data streams coming from the Real Time Clock (RTC) IC, Analog - to - Digital Converter (ADC) and CO2 Bench internal Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM). The output register allows the microprocessor to control LED's, keyboard strobe signals and all other peripheral devices.

## **Pump and Valve Control.**

The pump and valve are controlled by the microprocessor through External I/O output register. Dual MOSFET Q4 is used to turn pump and valve on and off.

## Speaker Driver.

The Speaker Driver is built around operational amplifier U12A. It controls the speaker driving transistor Q5. The input signal AUDIO generated by FPGA is filtered by passive R-C filter R25-C19-R26 to restore the DC component of the AUDIO signal, which is then amplified by U12A and Q5 circuitry and is passed to the speaker through connector J6.

## **Analog Outputs Controller.**

The Analog Outputs Controller is built around Digital - to - Analog converter (DAC) U9. IC U9 contains three independent 8-bit (256 voltage steps) DAC's inside, which are used for analog output channels A, B and C. U13A, with associated resistors, converts the 2.5VDC voltage reference output into a 1VDC output used as a reference signal for analog outputs. The output of the first internal DAC (signal OUTA) is connected through an ESD protection network R33-C27 to the output DB25 connector. The outputs of two other internal DAC's are not internally buffered like the output of the first internal DAC. That is why two voltage followers U12B and U12C are used as buffers between DAC and output connector. The DAC is controlled by the microprocessor using synchronous serial communications.

### RS232 Controller.

The RS232 Controller is built around IC U10, which is used to convert CMOS voltage levels into RS232 bipolar voltage levels. U10 is connected directly to the output DB25 connector through ferrite beads.

#### Real Time Clock.

The Real Time Clock U11 is a system "watch". It is powered from either the main +5VDC or the Lithium Battery BT1 when the Monitor is turned off. Switching between main and battery power is performed by the watch dog timer U19. Crystal X2 is directly connected to U11 to provide a very accurate time reference. The Real Time Clock IC can be set and read by the microprocessor through serial communications. The data line coming to U11 is by-directional, and is used for both data in and out. Transistor Q6 and resistor R36 convert two separate input and output serial data signals into one bi-directional data signal using open collector with passive pull up approach. Diode D11 is used for ESD protection.

## **Watch Dog Timer**

Watch Dog Timer IC U19 is used to perform the following three functions:

- Its internal comparator is used in the ON/OFF circuitry (see earlier);
- It switches V-RAM from the main +5VDC power to 3VDC Lithium Battery BT1, providing power for both RAM and the Real Time Clock;
- · It resets the microprocessor at power up;
- It resets the microprocessor if signal WDI is not generated for a long time, which indicates that microprocessor was upset by ESD discharge and is not running properly.

## **Analog Section**

The analog section is used to acquire data from sensors and read battery voltage. Analog - to - Digital Converter (ADC) U14 can convert up to eight input voltages in the range of 0 to VREF. Signal VREF is generated by the voltage reference U16 and equals 2.50VDC. ADC communicates to the microprocessor serially.

#### CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

The CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor (or CO<sub>2</sub> Bench) generates two output voltages. One indicates CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, and the other is proportional to the CO<sub>2</sub> detector's temperature. The light source inside the Bench is precisely controlled by the current sink circuitry built around U15B and the 0.1% accurate resistor, R45. The voltage across R45 is maintained equal to VREF, hence the current through resistor is very stable and accurate.

The voltage level from the Bench, which indicates CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, comes to the gain-offset stage built around U15A and R48. It converts the Bench voltage level into an ADC compatible voltage range. The gain - offset equation is:

$$Vout = 2.77 * Vin - 1.646V$$

Another function of U15A in combination with R82, R81, C89 and C88 is to create a low pass filter to reduce out-of-range noise.

A voltage level proportional to the CO<sub>2</sub> detector's temperature comes directly to the input of ADC. It does not require any amplification or level shifting.

#### Pressure Sensor.

The Pressure Sensor is used in the Monitor to measure Bench pressure and ambient pressure when the pump is turned off. An integrated temperature compensated pressure sensor MP1 is used. Its output voltage level is directly proportional to the absolute pressure. To convert its output voltage into 0..2.5VDC ADC input range, precise divider R48 is used.

#### FiO<sub>2</sub> Sensor.

The FiO<sub>2</sub> sensor represents a millivolt range voltage source. U13B with associated components is used to amplify the millivolt range sensor output voltage into a 0..2.5VDC ADC input range. If the sensor is not plugged in, the input of the operational amplifier U13B is at "ground" level, which indicates "no sensor" condition. If the sensor is plugged in, the offset voltage from the resistor divider R87-R88 shifts the input voltage high, indicating "sensor" condition. The offset value is acquired and stored during the factory calibration process.

#### Battery Voltage Level.

The battery voltage comes to the analog section through resistor R50 and is buffered by U12D. Then it is directly digitized by the ADC. This information is used by the microprocessor to generate an early low battery warning.

# **Signal Dictionary**

This section lists, in alphabetical order, the signal names used on the schematics. The signal's origin, destination, and purpose are described.

#### Main Board

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION			
A0-A17	A0 through A17 are the microprocessor's address lines. A0-A17 are used to address the RAM, PROM, and I/O ports.			
A18 = TONE	Microprocessor output A18 (TOUT) is configured as a timer output and controls the tone of the optional pulse beep speaker.			
ACH0-ACH2	Three analog output signals.			
ADCCLK	ADC clock frequency of 1.152MHZ.			
/ADCS	Signal used to select ADC.			
ADDI	Synchronous communication input data line, same as DI			
ADDO	Synchronous communication ADC output data line			
ANA+5	The +5 volt power supply VCC is filtered to produce ANA+5. ANA+5 powers the analog circuitry.			
AUDIO	Pulse-width-modulated signal representing audio TONE frequency used to control speaker driver and generated by U4.			
BATT	Signal used to monitor battery voltage, equals to VBATT in magnitude.			
ВТЕМР	CO2 bench output voltage proportional to the bench temperature.			
/BUSY	Return signal from the external printer or computer. Indicates that remote device is not ready to receive data from the Monitor. Is converted to CTS0 signal by U10.			
/CAL	Signal which initializes ADC self-calibration cycle.			
CKS	CKS is the microprocessor's high-speed, synchronous serial output clock signal.			
/CONVST	Signal which initializes ADC conversion cycle.			
CO2	Voltage generated by the gain-offset stage U15A indicating CO2 concentration.			
/DACS	Signal used to select DAC chip U9.			
D0-D7	D0 through D7 are the microprocessor's data lines. The data lines are routed to RAM, PROM and peripheral devices.			
DI	Synchronous communication input data line, same as ADDI			
DO	Synchronous communication output data line			
DIR, /DCS	Signals used to control bi-directional display communication buffer U5.			
EECLK	CO2 bench internal EEPROM clock signal.			
/EECS	Signal to select CO2 bench internal EEPROM chip.			
FAST	Log. 0 indicates fast battery charging mode.			

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
FIO2	Voltage proportional to FiO2 concentration.
/HALT	Signal used by microprocessor to turn power off.
/100	Strobe to U6 to read input data and to U7 and U8 to latch output data.
ON-STBY	Line connected to the O/I key.
PFI, /PFO	Power fail input and output signals, used to shut down the monitor if battery is too low.
PWR-LED	Used to light green "CHARGE" LED on the keypad.
PSCLK	Clock frequency 576KHZ used for Isolated Power Supply
PHI	Clock signal generated by microprocessor.
PRESS	Voltage proportional to the CO2 cell absolute pressure. Equals to the output of the pressure sensor divided by two.
PUMP	Signal to turn pump on and off.
/RD, /WR, /ME, E /IOE	Signals used by microprocessor to control memory and peripheral devices.
/RESET	Microprocessor and peripheral devices reset signal.
/RAM	Signal used to enable RAM
RA12-RA16	Address lines to select RAM page.
/ROM	Signal used to enables ROM
/RTCS	Signal used to select Real Time Clock chip.
RXS	RXS is the microprocessor's high-speed, synchronous serial input receiving data signal.
STBY	Input signal indicating that I/O key was pressed.
SCLK	Synchronous communication clock line.
TX0, RX0, CTS0	Asynchronous serial communication signals used to control external optional printer.
TX1, RX1	Asynchronous serial communication signals used to communicate with Little Oximeter Board.
TXS	TXS is the microprocessor's high-speed, synchronous serial output transmitted data signal.
VALVE	Signal to turn valve on and off.
VBATT	Signal used to monitor battery voltage.
+VBATT, -VBATT	Positive and negative battery wires.
VCO2	CO2 bench output voltage, indicates CO2 concentration.
VLED	Unregulated power from external Charger.
+VP	Unregulated power either from battery of from external Charger.
V-RAM	+5 VDC voltage when unit is on, or +3VDC voltage if unit is off. Used to continuously power RAM and Real Time Clock.
VREF, 2.500V	2.500 VDC reference voltage.

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION		
vcc	VCC is the regulated +5 VDC supply generated by +5 volt power supply regulator chip U20 and its discrete components.		
VDD	Same as VCC.		
VSS	Digital ground.		
WDI	Watch dog timer input signal, resets watch dog timer.		
/XCS, /XRD, /XWR, XA0	Signals generated by U4 to control display board.		

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# Chapter 4: Oximeter Board (LOX) Circuit Description.

## **General Description.**

LOX Board is an optional board used in the Capnocheck<sup>®</sup> Plus Monitor when the Oximetry option is selected by the customer. It takes power from the internal isolated Power Supply and communicates with the master microprocessor on the Main board through an optically isolated interface.

## **Power Supply**

The isolation transformer which powers the LOX board is located on the Main Board. Unregulated +8VDC and -8VDC come to the LOX board through the three pin connector J2. Two voltage regulators: positive U3 and negative U4 convert voltages down to +5VDC and -5VDC.

## Isolated Interface and Reset Circuitry.

Bi-directional communications between LOX board and the Main board are provided through an optically isolated interface built around U1 and U2. Transistor Q1 is used to drive U1's internal LED.

The master microprocessor can reset the LOX microprocessor in case of lost communication caused by an ESD discharge. To do so, it transmits a continuous sequence of "zeroes", which cause the open collector output of U1 to stay pulled down for most of the time. Capacitor C54 slowly charges through R5, and transistor Q6 saturates, thereby, resetting the LOX microprocessor. At power up C21 provides a "normal" reset.

## Microprocessor Circuit and Analog-to-Digital Converter.

The LOX board uses a single chip microcontroller, U5 87C51. It controls the analog front-end Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC), U6, and communications to the master microprocessor. The clock frequency necessary for the ADC is also generated inside U5 and is equal to 2.4576MHZ. Data to and from the ADC is transferred in synchronous serial mode. ADC U6 contains an internal voltage reference (output 4), which is used throughout all circuitry.

#### **LED Drive**

LED Drive circuitry is used to turn on and off the Oximetry probe LED's, precisely controlling the current through them. The second half of the variable potentiometer U11 (sheet 3) is used to generate voltage between 0 and 2.5VDC. U11 is controlled, serially, by the microcontroller. Operational amplifier U10B together with transistor Q3 create a constant current sink. The current is proportional to the voltage generated by variable potentiometer. The H-bridge Q4-Q5 (sheet 4) is used to activate either LED, red or infrared, inside the Oximeter probe. The following table describes the states of the H-bridge:

RED-DRV	IR-DRV	/RED-ENBL	/IR-ENBL	Function
1	0	0	1	Red LED is on
0	1	1 ·	0	Infrared LED is on
0	0	1	1	"Open circuit" state

In this table 1 indicates logic 1, 0 indicates logic 0.

The "Open circuit" state is used to check for a possible probe cable fault. In case of probe cable fault, one of the LED wires can short to the ground shield causing high current through the probe LED. To prevent this, before turning any LED on, the microcontroller checks the cable by "floating" the H-bridge. If the cable is shorted, CON3 and CON2 connections are pulled low, and comparator U13B generates /PRB\_FAULT signal, which causes the microcontroller to shut down the LED excitation cycle and generate appropriate message.

## **Analog Signal Processing**

The differential transconductance amplifier (sheet 4), formed by U12 and U9B, converts the photodetector's current output to a voltage at TP9 (V-AMB). Amplifier U8B offsets the signal at TP9 so the signal baseline is at 3.4 VDC, allowing a wider signal range for the negative-going pulses at TP9.

Comparator U13A is used to inform the microprocessor if U9B is saturated by an excess of ambient light.

V-AMB is passed through blocking capacitor C19 (sheet 3) to remove the signal's DC component. The signal is then buffered and amplified by U9A. Gain is defined by the first channel of digital potentiometer U11. The output of U9A is routed to the integrator-filter-offset circuitry U8A, controlled by

analog switch U7. The output of the integrator is passed through offset stage U10A and then routed to the ADC for measurement.

# **Signal Dictionary**

This section lists, in alphabetical order, the signal names used on the schematics. The signal's origin, destination, and purpose are described.

#### **Oximeter Board**

SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
/AMB-FAULT	Signal informing microcontroller about excess of ambient light.
AMB	Signal adding offset to the integrator U8A.
ANA+5	The +5 volt power supply VCC is filtered to produce ANA+5. ANA+5 powers the analog circuitry.
ANA-5	The -5 volt power supply is filtered to produce ANA-5. ANA-5 powers the analog circuitry.
CAP-GND	Signal used to short blocking capacitor C22 to ground.
скѕ	CKS is the high-speed, synchronous serial output clock signal.
CON2,	Probe LED's driving signals
CON3	
INTGRAT, RST-INT	Signals used to control integrator U8A.
IR-DRV, RED-DRV, /IR-ENBL, /RED-ENBL	Signals used to control MOSFET H-bridge Q4 and Q5, which powers probe LED's.
LED-DRV	Signal which defines LED drive current.
POT-LD	POT-LD is used to select digital potentiometer chip U11.
PRB-DET	PRB-DET is used to inform microcontroller if probe is plugged in.
/PRB-FAULT	Signal used to inform microcontroller about probe cable problem.
SIGNAL	SIGNAL originates at TP6 and is routed to ADC U6 input.
TXS	TXS is the high-speed, synchronous serial output transmitted data signal.
TXA1, RXA1	Asynchronous serial communication signals on the Master side.
V-AMB	V-AMB is the output of the front-end differential amplifier.
V-R	2.500 VDC reference voltage.
VREF	3.4 VDC reference voltage.
VCC	VCC is the regulated +5 VDC supply generated by +5 volt power supply regulator chip U3 and its discrete components.
vss	Digital ground.

# **Chapter 5: System Testing**

## **Test Equipment and Tools Required**

- A. Flow meter.
- B. Voltmeter

## **Visual Inspection**

- A. Check that all hardware is secure.
- B. Check that all pneumatic connectors are secure.
- C. Check that all electrical connectors are properly oriented and securely connected.
- D. Check cosmetic appearance and mechanical fit.
- E. Check that all labels are properly placed and undamaged.

## **Power Supplies**

#### Main Board

#### Battery Charger and Power Supply Test

- A. Verify charger operation with no battery plugged in by checking the following test point:
  - 1. With the (-) of the DMM to TP1, verify:

TP2 
$$10.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ V}$$

- B. Verify the power supply operation with battery plugged in by checking the following test point:
  - 1. With the (-) of the DMM connected to TP1, verify:
    - TP2 5.0 to 7.2 V (+VBATT), depends on the state of the battery charge
    - TP5  $250 \pm 50 \text{ mV}$  (-VBATT), unless in trickle charge mode
    - TP8  $5.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ VDC (VRAM)}$
    - TP7  $5.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ V (+5VPWR)}$

2. With the (-) of the DMM connected to TP5, verify:

TP3  $1100 \pm 100$  mV, depending on temperature (values assume room temperature)

TP4  $535 \pm 50 \text{ mV}$ 

TP6  $315 \pm 100$  mV, depending on temperature (values assume room temperature)

3. With the (-) of the DMM connected to J11 pin 2, verify:

J11 pin 1  $7.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$ 

J11 pin 3  $-7.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ V}$ 

#### **LOX Board**

#### Power Supply and Reference

- A. Verify power supply operation by checking the following voltages:
  - 1. With the (-) of the DMM connected to TP1, verify:

TP2  $5.0 \pm 0.25 \text{ V}$ 

TP3  $-5.0 \pm 0.25 \text{ V}$ 

TP10 3.40 V (3.10 to 3.71 V)

### **Pneumatics**

#### Inlet Sample Flow

- A. Connect the flowmeter to the moisture trap inlet with the 8 feet sample line.
- B. Verify a flow rate of 150 (+20/-10) ml/min.

#### **Occlusion Verification**

- A. Occlude sample inlet.
- B. Verify that while in occlusion in about 30 seconds.
- C. Verify that while in occlusion pump turns on to check if units is still occluded every 5 seconds until the occlusion is removed.

# **Appendix**

# **Parts Lists**

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	58500A1	F/ASM Transport CO2	A-1						
	58502B1	PWB ASM Main Board	A-5						
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Assembly Drawings and Schematics									
	Number	Description	Page						
•	58500S1	System Schematic	A-11						
	58500A1	F/ASM Transport CO <sub>2</sub>	A-12						
	58502B1	PWB ASM Main Board	A-18						
	58502S1	Schematic Main Board	A-20						
	58520B1	Display Module	A-25						
	58456B1	PWB ASM Oximeter Board	A-26						
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SINGLE LEVEL EXPLOSION FOR:58500A1 DATE:07/15/1997 BOM REV: 5

LINE	LEV	LINE/REF	PART NO/DESC REV QUANTITY UM MAC
0	0		58500A1 4 1.000 EA M F/ASM TRANSPORT CO2 MONITOR
1	_1	1	58519B1 2 1.000 EA B P CHARGER AC TRANSP CO2/NIBP
2	_1	ટ	58520B1 0 1.000 EA B P DISPLAY MODULE TRANSPORT CO2
3	1	3	70531B1 0 4.000 EA B P FOOT ADHSV BACK .14 X .5 DIA
4	_1	4	58502B1 3 1.000 EA B P PWB ASM MAIN BOARD TRANSPORT CO2 A/T
5	_1	5 ,	20509B1 0 .250 EA B P RUBBER FOAM W/ADHESIVE
6	_1	6	58505C1 1 1.000 EA M P BEZEL W/WINDOW/SCREEN TRANSPORT CO2
7	_1	7	58506B1 0 1.000 EA B P CASE TOP HALF TRANSPORT CO2
8	_1	8	58507B1 0 1.000 EA B P CASE BOTTOM HALF TRANSPORT CO2
9	_1 .	9	58516C1 0 1.000 EA M P CASE BACK PANEL W/SCREENING TRANS CO2
10	<u>.</u> 1		58514B1 0 2.000 EA B P FILTER HOLDER MOLDED TRANSPORT CO2
11	_1		58509B1 7 1.000 EA B P KEYPAD SET LEFT/RIGHT TRANSPORT CO2
12	_1		58511B1 2 2.000 EA B P BRACKET DISPLAY TRANSPORT CO2
13	_1	14	71221B1 0 2.000 EA B P PIN CASE HANDLE NEWOX4
14	_1		70782A7 1 1.000 EA M P SPEAKER ASM CO2 TRANS/NIBP
15	_1	17	72083B1 0 1.000 EA B P INSULATOR FORMEX TRANSPORT CO2
16	_1		53130B1 3 1.000 EA B P CABLE ASSEMBLY RIBBON SOCKET/SOCKET
	_1		20002B5 2 100 EA B P FILTER MOISTURE TRAP TRANSPORT 10/PKG
18	_1	*.	20632B2 1 .500 EA B P FILTER CO2 ABSORBER TRANSPORT 2/PKG

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LINE	LEV	LINE/REF	PART NO/DESC	REV	QUANTITY	UM	MA	C	
19	_;	21	58525A1 PUMP ASSEMBLY TRA				M	P	÷
20	_1	55	71070B3 BENCH TRANSPORT C		1.000	ĒΑ	B	P	
21	_1	23	58522B1 BATTERY PACK TRAN			EA	B	P	•
55	_1	24	58524A1 FAN ASSEMBLY TRAN			EA	M	P	
23	_1	25	31009B1 SPACER VIBRATION				B	P	-
24	_1	56 ,	71220B1 CASE HANDLE NEWOX			ΕA	В	P	
25	_1	27	31010B1 PALNUT SELF CUTTI	1 NG	3.000	EA	В	P	
26	_1	28	12029B1 SPACER 3/16 X 5/3						
27	_1	29	12005B2 SCREW 4-40 X 1/2			EA	В	P	
28	_1	30	12026B3 SCREW TAPPING 4 X						HD.
29	_1	31	12003B7 SCREW 4-40 X 1/4	0 FHMS	1.000 PHILLIPS	EA	В	P	
30	_1	3 <i>e</i>	12005B24 SCREW 4-40 X 1/8		PHILLIPS	EΑ		Р	
31	<b>_1</b>	33	12008B2 NUT HEX 4-40	0	4.000	EA	В	P	
32	_1	34	1201581 . WASHER LOCK #4 EX		4.000	EΑ	В	P	-
33	_1	35	12005B8 SCREW 6-32 X 1/4			EA	B	P .	
34	_1	36	3018281 ADHESIVE THREADLO			вт	B	P	
35	_1	37	71237B1 SHIM BATTERY FOAM	0 RUBE	1.000 ER NEWOX4	EΑ	B	P .	
36	_1	38	70875B1 LINE SAMPLE ASM N			EA	В	P	

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INE	LEV	LINE/REF	PART NO/DESC REV QUANTITY	UM	MA	C
37	_1	39	20635B3 4 1.000 TUBING ASSEMBLY TRANSPORT CO2	EA	В	Р
38	_1	40	54068B 0 1.000 TIES CABLE MINIATURE	EA	В	P
39	_1	41	58526B1 1 1.000 CABLE ASM DISPLAY POWER TRANSPORT	EA CO	B 2	P
40	_1	42	71012B14 0 1.000 LABEL INFORMATIVE NEWOX4/TRANS CO	EA )2	В	P
41	_1	47	20495B1 0 1.000 LABEL Q-LINE SMALL	EA	В	P
42	_1	51 ,	31012B3 2 3.000 POST MINI SUPPORT TRANSPORT CO2	EA	В	P
43	_1	52	58523B1 0 4.000 BOOT FAN CORNER TRANSPORT CO2	EA	В	P
44	_1	53 、	58531B1 2 1.000 BRACKET BATTERY TRANSPORT CO2	ËΑ	В	P
45	_1	54	20038B1 1 2.000 CONN LUER FEMALE TAPER .09	EA	В	P
46	_1	55	20264B1 0 2.000 NUT 1/4-28	EΑ	В	P
47	_1	56	31083B1 0 .000 ADHESIVE POLYURETHANE DUAL-PAK	TB <sup>-</sup>	В	P
48	_1	57	12009B3 0 1.000 NUT KEPS 6-32	EA	В	P
49	_1	58	12003B5 0 1.000 SCREW 6-32 X 3/8 FHMS PHILLIPS	EA	В	P
50	_1	59	5795981 1 .042 TAPE KAPTON INSULATING 1/2"	RL	₿ -	P
51	1	6 0	12005B6 0 1.000 SCREW 4-40 X 5/16 PHMS PHILLIPS	EA	B	P
52	_1	61	70868B14 0 1.000 INSULATOR TRANSPORT CO2	ΕA	В	P
53	1	62	20542C78 7 1.000 LABEL US PATENT 5,386,833	EA	М	P
. 54	_1	63	68061B1 0 .146 TUBING TYGON B-44-3 .125 OD X .00			

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INE	LEV	LINE/REF	PART NO/DESC	REV	QUANTITY	UM	MA	C
35	_1	6.4	68108B4 SAMPLE LINE 8' PE-		.344	ΕA	В	P
56	_1	65	56239B1 TAPE DOUBLE-SIDED	-	<del>-</del>	FT '32"		P
57	1	66	5847381 PLATE CLOSING DB9	1 1. TRANSF		EA	B	P
58	_1	67	20542C110 LABEL MODIFIED U.S	•		EΑ	M	<b>P</b>
59	1	68	3106284 LABEL CSA TUV CHAR	0 1.		ΕA	В	Ρ

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PWB ASM Main CO2 Transport		Page 3 of 6
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<u>OTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	MANUFACTURER/PART NO.	
1	BT1	Lithium Battery 3V, BR2330	Panasonic BR2330-1VC or similar	
2 53	C1,C2 C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8,C9,C10, C11,C13,C14,C15,C16,C17, C18,C20,C23,C25,C26,C30, C31,C32,C33,C34,C35,C36, C38,C41,C44,C46,C50,C52, C56,C57,C62,C64,C66,C69, C70,C73,C75,C82,C83,C84, C86,C88,C89.C90,C91,C92, C93,C40,C65	10pF NPO 50V 5% 1206 SMT .1uF 50V 10% X7R 1206 SMT	Any	
4	C12,C45,C54,C59	1uF 16V 10% TANT 3216 SMT	T491A105K016AS KEMET or Any	
4	C22,C37,C60,C61	.01uF 50V 10% X7R 1206 SMT	Any	
5	C19,C43,C47,C48,C51	220pF NPO 50V 5% 1206 SMT	Any	
5 2	C21,C27,C28,C29,C49 C55,C39	68pF NPO 50V 5% 1206 SMT 10uF 16V 10% TANT 6032 SMT	Any T491C106K016AS KEMET or Any	
3	C42,C68,C76	luF,50V,POLY	Panasonic ECQ-V1H105JL or similar	
1.	C53	6800uF,35V	Panasonic ECO-S1VP682CA or similar	
1	C58	180uF,35V,LOW ESR	Panasonic ECA-1VFQ181	
6	C63,C67,C74,C77,C80,C81	56uF,16V,LOW ESR	Panasonic ECA-1CFQ560	
2	C71,C78,C87	330uF,6.3V	Panasonic ECA-0JFQ331	
1	C72	1200uF,6.3V	Panasonic ECA-0JFQ122L	<
2	C85,C79	22pF NPO 50V 5% 1206 SMT	Any	<b>-</b>
1	C94	5.6pF NPO 50V ±0.5±F 1206 SMT	Any	N U
7	D1,D5,D6,D7,D9,D10,D11	BAV99LT1 SOT-23	Any	
1	D2	SMBG48A	TAITRON or TGL41-47A or TGL41-43A	
2	D3,D4	MBR745	TAITRON or MOTOROLA or MBR1035 INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER,	
9	FB1,FB2,FB3,FB4,FB5,FB6, FB7,FB16,FB17	KCB-1206 1206 SMT	Associated Components	
8	FB8,FB9,FB10,FB11,FB12, FB13,FB14,FB15	CAPACITOR FEED 470pF	MURATA NFM40R11C471 or NFM40R11C102	
6	FB18,FB19,FB20,FB21,FB22, FB23	BLM21A601S	MURATA BLM21A601S	
1	JP1	2 POS SIL HEADER .1"	MOLEX 22-03-2021 or similar	
1	J1	CON5 SIL .1"	3M 926781-01-05-I	
1	J2	CON26 DIL HEADER	88880-074 or 88880-051 Berg Electronics or 3M 2526-6002UG	
2	J3,J4	6 POS CONNECTOR	TRIO MATE 520315-6 AMP	
3	J5,J6,J13	2 POS SIL LOCK. HEADER .1"	640456-2 AMP or similar (20412B1)	
1	J7	DB25 FEMALE RIGHT ANG.	747238-3 AMP or similar	
• 1	J8	RJ-11	MOLEX 95009-2661 or SPC Teck. TA-250-6 (70949B1)	

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•			
<u>OTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER/PART NO.
1	Ј9	POWERJACK	DJ005B LZR
1	J10 /	CON3 LOCK156"	26-48-1035 MOLEX or similar
1	J11	CON3 SIL .1"	3M 926781-01-03-I
1	J12	CON2 LOCK156"	26-48-1025 MOLEX or similar
1		68uH,3.5A	HURRICANE LABS HL-EI168M/AB
1	L2	10uH,2A	HURRICANE LABS HL-EI110P/AB
1	MP1	MPX5100AP	PRESSURE SENSOR OR MOTOROLA
6	Q1,Q2,Q3,Q8,Q9,Q10	MMBTA3906LT1	SOT-23, Any
1	Q4	SI9955DY	SILICONIX, or SI9956DY SILICONIX, or
	•		IRF7101 or IRF7103 or IRF7105 Intern'l
	•	•	Rectifier, or DID2009 or DID2003 Diodes Inc.
1	Q5	MMBTA55LT1	SOT-23, Any
3	Q6,Q7,Q13	MMBTA05LT1	SOT-23, Any
1	Q11	IRFZ40	TO-220, INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER
1	Q12	2N7002	SOT-23, Any
1	Q14	SI9942DY	SILICONIX, or SI9952DY SILICONIX, or DID2002 Diodes Inc
8	R1,R12,R13,R14,R15,R16, R39,R58,R82	2.49K, 1%	1206 SMT
5	R2,R3,R38,R74	806K, 1%	1206 SMT
2	R83,R84	82, 5%	1206 SMT
7	R5,R6,R18,R20,R22,R44, R47	270, 5%	1206 SMT
14	R7,R8,R9,R10,R11,R32,R40, R41, R43,R66,R67,R70,R71,R76	100K, 1%	1206 SMT
7	R17,R19,R21,R29,	11K, 1%	1206 SMT
•	R37,R55,R68		1206 SMT
9	R25,R26,R42,R50,R59,R60, R78,R79,R87	53.6K, 1%	1206 SMT
6	R27,R28,R30,R61,R69	19.6K, 1%	1206 SMT
1	R31	150K, 1%	1206 SMT
6	R33,R34,R35,R56,R77,R80	1.8K, 5%	1206 SMT
ĭ	R45	49.9,.1%,.5W	PRP GP1/2TC50 49.90hm .1%,
6	R46,R49,R51,R52,R53,R54	51, 5%	1206 SMT
1	R48	R-PACK CO2	SO-8, OHMTEK, BCI P/N 10019B1,
	•		OHMTEK P/N 106-437
1	R57	470, 5%	1206 SMT
1.	R63	.18 ohm or .2 ohm, 5%, 1W	K-TRONICS MWW1 .18 OHM 5% or MWW1 .2 OHM 5%
1	R64	590K,0.1%	PRP GP1/4 TC50 590K .1%
1	R65	200K,0.1%	PRP GP1/4 TC50 200K .1%
4	R36,R72,R73,R81	5.1K, 5%	1206 SMT
1.1	R75	240K, 5%	1206 SMT
3	R85,R86,R88	200, 1%	0805 SMT

BCI INTERNATIONAL

PWB ASM Main CO2 Transport

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PWB ASM Main CO2 Transport	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Page 5 of 6
	Rev Date: 12-22-9	7 Rev 4

	4		-	
<u>OTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER/PART NO.	
17	TP1,TP2,TP3,TP4,TP5,TP6, TP7,TP8,TP9,TP10,TP11, TP12,TP13,TP14,TP15,TP16, TP17	Test Point	TP-103-03 COMPONENTS CORP. or similar	
1	T1	Common Mode Choke	PLT09H-2003R MURATA	
2	T3,T4	10K @ 25C,-4.41%/C	KC003T Keystone	
• 1	T5	TR ISO 3	BCI P/N 58513B1 Rev. C, INGLOT P-5892	
1	U1	Z8\$18020VSC	Zilog	
1	U2	27C010 PLCC	AT27C010L-15JC or AT27C010-15JC ATMEL	•
1	(U2)	SOCKET 821977-1	or NM27C010V150 NATIONAL SEM.	
1	U3	HM628128LFP-8	AMP	
1	U4	EPM7032TC44-15(or faster)	Hitachi or similar	
2	U5,U6	74HC245	Altera	
2	U7,U8	74HC259	SMT, Any	
1	U9	MAX512CSD	SMT, Any	
i	U10	LT1181ACS	Maxim	
•		MAX202ECWE Maxim	Linear Technology or	
1	U11	DS1202S8	Dallas Semiconductor	1
1	U12	LM324M	SO-14, National Semi. or any	-
1	U13	AD822AR	Analog Devices	<b>-</b>
1	U14	AD7858LAR	Analog Devices  Analog Devices	_
1	U15	OP284FS	Analog Devices	<u> </u>
1	U16	AD780AR	Analog Devices	J
1	U17	MAX713CSE	Dallas Semiconductor SO-14, National Semi. or any Analog Devices Analog Devices Analog Devices Analog Devices MAXIM Linear Technology MAXIM	<u> </u>
1	U18	LT1074CT	Linear Technology	_
1	U19	MAX690ACSA	MAXIM	<b>O</b>
1	.U20	MIC5157BM	Micrel	
1	U21	74HC132	SMT, Any	
1	U100	20 PIN 0.4" SOCKET	Mill-Max P110-13-420-41-001000	
1	V1	VALVE 3-WAY	LFAA0503418H LEE CO.	
1	X1	18.432MHZ	EPSON CA-301 18.432M-C	
· 1	X2	32768Hz	M-TRON MMCC-1-32.768 KHZ, BCI 70327B1	
1	400	PWB FAB	BCI P/N 58501B1	
6	401	#4-40 X 1/4 SCREW	BCI P/N 12005B1	
2	402	6/32 X 5/8 NYLON SCREW	Any	
2	403	6/32 NYLON NUT	BCI P/N 20161B2	
3	404	#4 WASHER LOCK EXT.	BCI P/N 12015B1	
3 .	405	SHOLDER WASHER	BCI P/N 20308B1	
4	406	SIL-PAD	BCI P/N 56228B4	
1	408	HEAT SINK	BCI P/N 58515B1	
2	409	J7 HARDWARE	BCI P/N 20522B2	
1	500	EMI SHIELD	BCI P/N 58532B1	
1	501	SOFTWARE ASM.	BCI P/N 58512A1	:
2	502	#4-40 X 5/16 SCREW	BCI P/N 12005B6	
2	503	#4-40 NUT HEX (SMALL PAT)	BCI P/N 49041B2	

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PWB ASM Main CO2 Transport		Page 6 of 6
	Rev Date: 12-22-97	Rev 4

<u>OTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER/PART NO.
2 A/R A/R .167	504 505 506 507 508	#4 SPLIT RING WASHER HOT GLUE, FULLER HM-2124 RTV 162, SILICONE TAPE KAPTON INSULATING #6 WASHER, FLAT .031 THK.	BCI P/N 12019B3 BCI P/N 58326B1 BCI P/N 57293B1 BCI P/N 57959B1 BCI P/N 53055B2

## NOTES:

- 1) U4 MUST BE PROGRAMMED BEFORE INSTALLATION, CONTACT BCI FOR INSTRUCTIONS
- 2) R48 IS A CUSTOM RESISTOR NETWORK MANUFACTURED BY OHMTEK. CONTACT BCI FOR INSTRUCTIONS.
- 3) BATTERY BT1 IS INSTALLED MANUALLY AFTER ALL COMPONENTS ARE INSTALLED.

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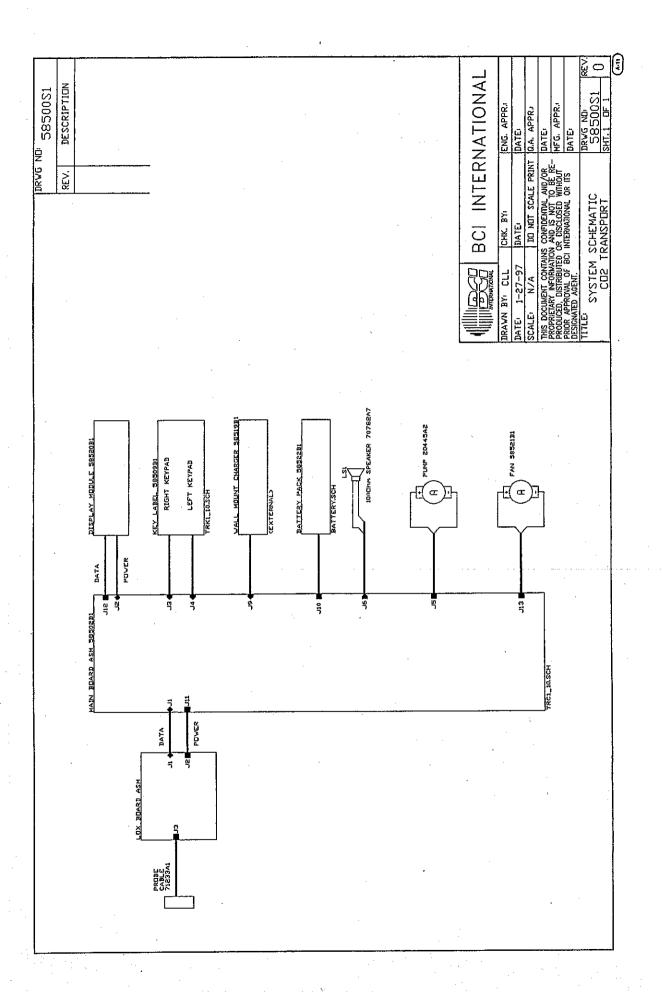
BCI INTERNATIONAL		Dwg No. 58456B1	
PWB ASM OXIMETER BOARL	NIBP/CO2 TRANS.	Page 3 of 4	
	Rev Date: 6-27-97	Rev. 7	

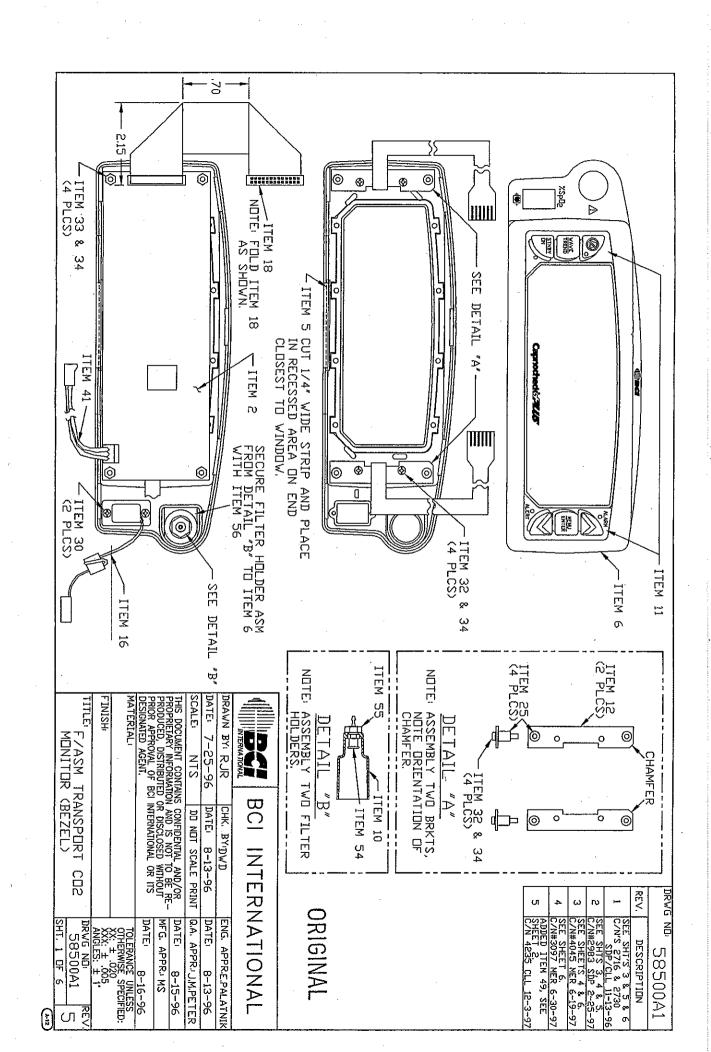
- wa an india) !		P. T. C. L. (1970)	
<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>QTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	MANUFACTURER'S PART NO.
.1uF,50V,20%	27	C1,C3,C6,C7,C9,C11,	0805 Z5U SMT, Any
		C13,C14,C15,C17,C19,	•
,		C23,C24,C26,C27,C30,	
		C31, C32, C33, C35, C41,	
		C43,C49,C50,C51,C52,	
		C54	
33pF,6000V	1	C2	SPRAGUE 60GAQ33
10pF,50V,5%	4	C4,C5,C29,C53	0805 NPO SMT, Any
.01uF,50V,10%	2	C8,C10	0805 X7R SMT, Any
10uF, TANT, 16V	5	C12,C18,C20,C34,C36	
100uF,6.3V	1	C16	107RSS6R3M ILLINOIS CAP.
luF,TANT,16V	2	C21,C42	3216 SMT, Any
.luF,POLY	1	C22	ECQ-V1H104JZ3 PANASONIC
6800pF,2%	1	C25	ECQ- P1H682GZ PANASONIC OR
			WIMA FKP2 6800pF 63V
1nF,NPO	1	C28	0805 NPO SMT, ECU-V1H102JCX
			PANASONIC OR Any
68pF,50V,5%	2	C37, C38	0805 NPO SMT, Any
220pF,50V,5%	2	C39,C40	0805 NPO SMT, Any
470uF,10V,LOW ESR	1	C48	ECA-1AFQ471 PANASONIC
BAV99LT1	2	D1,D2	SOT-23 MOTOROLA
or BAV99TR	4	D1/D2	DIODES INC.
or BAV99TA		•	ZETEX
<u></u>			ZDIEA
BLM41A01PT	1	FB1	MURATA ERIE
/ <b>-</b>	_		MURATA ERIE  MOLEX 22-17-2052 MOLEX 22-17-2032  926141-01-07-I 3M  * BCI P/N 71138B1
CON5	1	J1	MOLEX 22-17-2052
CON3	1	Ј2	MOLEX 22-17-2032
7 POS HEADER	1	J3	926141-01-07-I 3M
7 TOS MENDER	-	0.3	920141-01-07-1 3M
COM MODE INDUCTOR 15uH	1	L1	* BCI P/N 71138B1
MMBTA55LT1	3	Q1,Q2,Q6	SOT-23, MOTOROLA
MMBTA05LT1	1	Q3	SOT-23, MOTOROLA
or MMBTA06LT1		•	,
SSD2005	1	Q4	SAMSUNG SSD2005 OR
			T.I. TPS1120 OR
			DIODES INC. DID2005 OR
			INT'L RECTIFIER IRF7104
SSD2003	1	Q5	SAMSUNG SSD2003 OR
•			INT'L RECTIFIER IRF7101, IRF7103
			OR DIODES INC. DID2003, DID2009
			OR SILICONIX, SI9956
11K,1%	13	R1,R2,R4,R13,R14,	0805 SMT, Any
		R29,R30,R31,R32,	warm y same
		R36,R46,R49,R50	
1K,5%	2	R3,R12	0805 SMT, Any
249K,1%	10	R5,R6,R7,R8,R9,R11,	0805 SMT, Any
——————————————————————————————————————		R22, R27, R28, R41	Total bill filling
44.2K,1%	5	R15, R42, R45, R47, R48	0805 SMT, Any
24.9K,1%	5	R16,R34,R35,R37,R38	0805 SMT, Any
47,5%	3	R17, R23, R24	0805 SMT, Any
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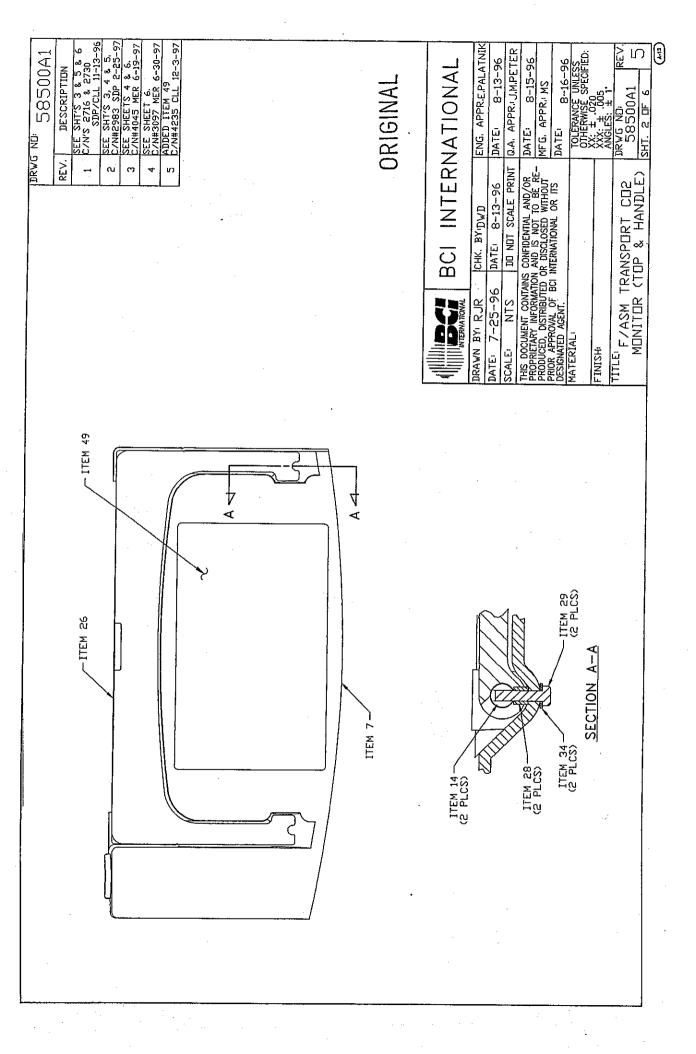
BCI INTERNATIONAL		Dwg No. 58456B1	
PWB ASM OXIMETER BOARI	O NIBP/CO2 TRANS.	Page 4 of 4	
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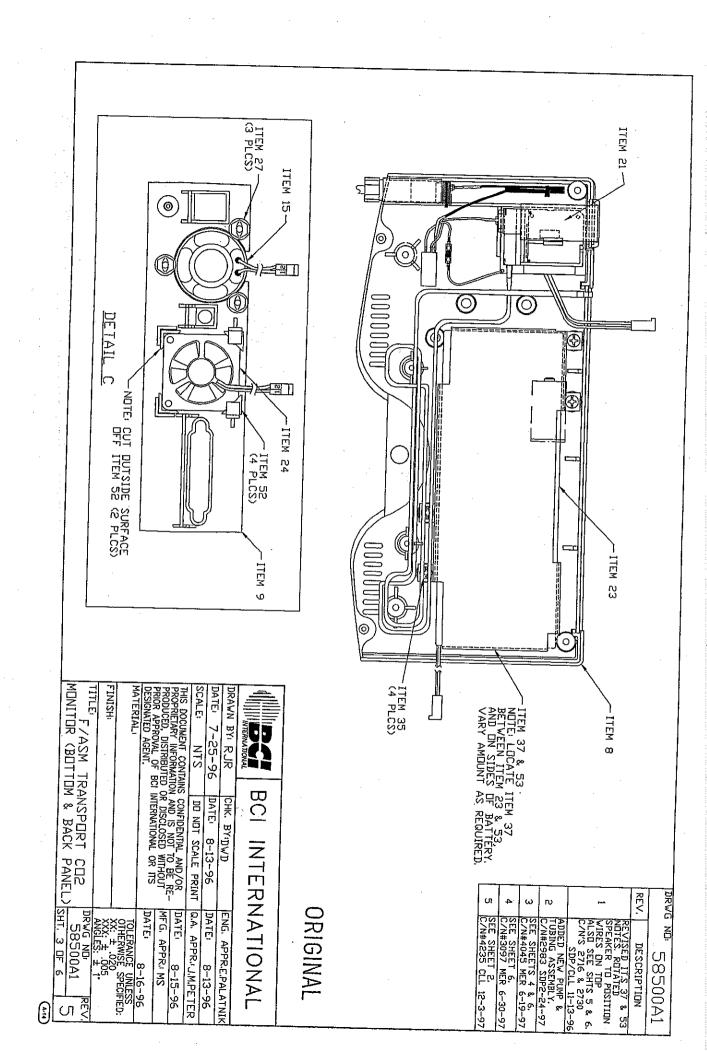
DESCRIPTION	<u>QTY</u>	DESIGNATION(S)	MANUFACTURER'S PART NO.
15,1%	2	R18,R19	0805 SMT,Any
270,5%	2	R20,R33	0805 SMT, Any
2.15K,1%	7	R21,R25,R26,R39,R40,	0805 SMT, Any
		R43,R44	-
TEST POINT	10	TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5,	TP-103-03 COMPONENTS CORP.
		TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP10	
PC900V	2	U1,U2	DIP-8,SHARP
MC78L05ACD	1	บ3	SO-8, MOTOROLA or
•			uA78L05ACD TI
MC79L05ACD	1	U4	SO-8, MOTOROLA or TI
87C51PLCC	1	<b>U</b> 5	AT89C51-16J ATMEL
AD7853AR	1 .	U6	SOL-24 (WIDE), ANALOG DEVICES
DG308ACY	1	ע7	SO-16, SILICONIX, MAXIM,
			or HARRIS
TLC272CD	2	U8,U12	SO-8,TI
AD822AR	1	U <b>9</b>	SO-8, ANALOG DEVICES
OP283GS	1	U10	SO-8, ANALOG DEVICES
DS1267S-10	1	U11	SOL-16 (WIDE), DALLAS SEM.
LM393M	1	U13	SO-8, NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR
14.7456MHZ	1	x1	EPSON CA-301 14.7456M-C
	_		
PWB FAB	1	400	BCI P/N 58455B1
SOFTWARE ASM	1	401(SEE NOTE 3)	* BCI P/N 58463A1
SOCKET, PLCC	. 1	SKT1	AMP 822275-1 or EQUIVALENT
COVER SHIELD	1	402	BCI P/N 71017B1
BARRIER INSULATING	ī	403	* BCI P/N 20511B1
CAPACITOR .33uF 50V 109	-	404	BCI P/N 13000B32
	- <del>-</del>		

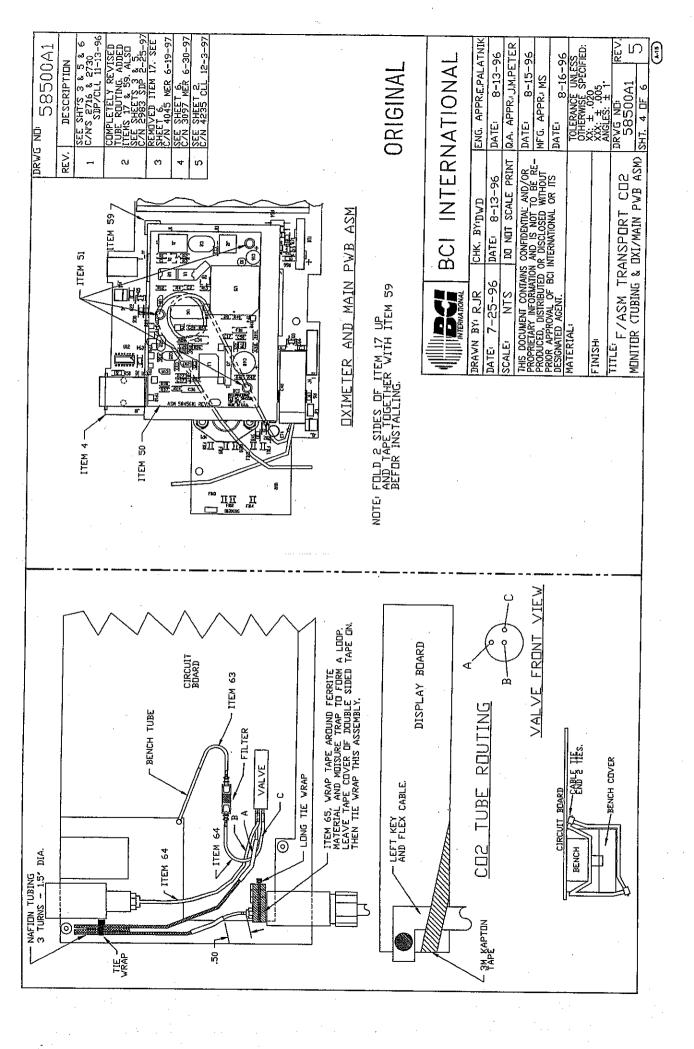
<sup>\*</sup> INDICATES PARTS SUPPLIED BY BCI.

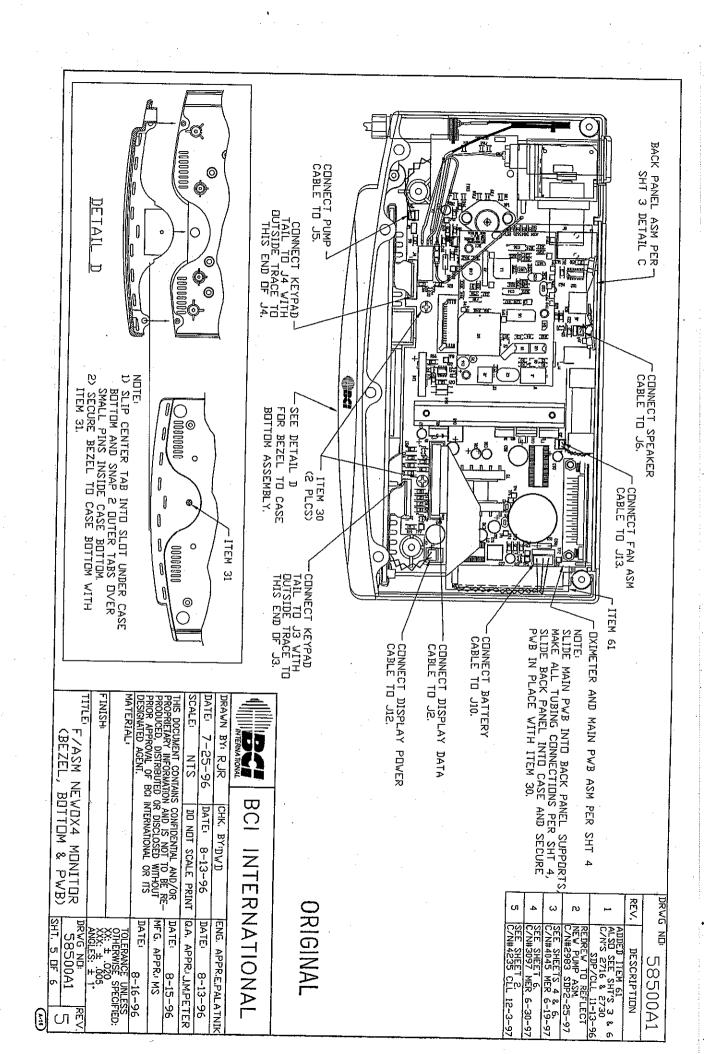


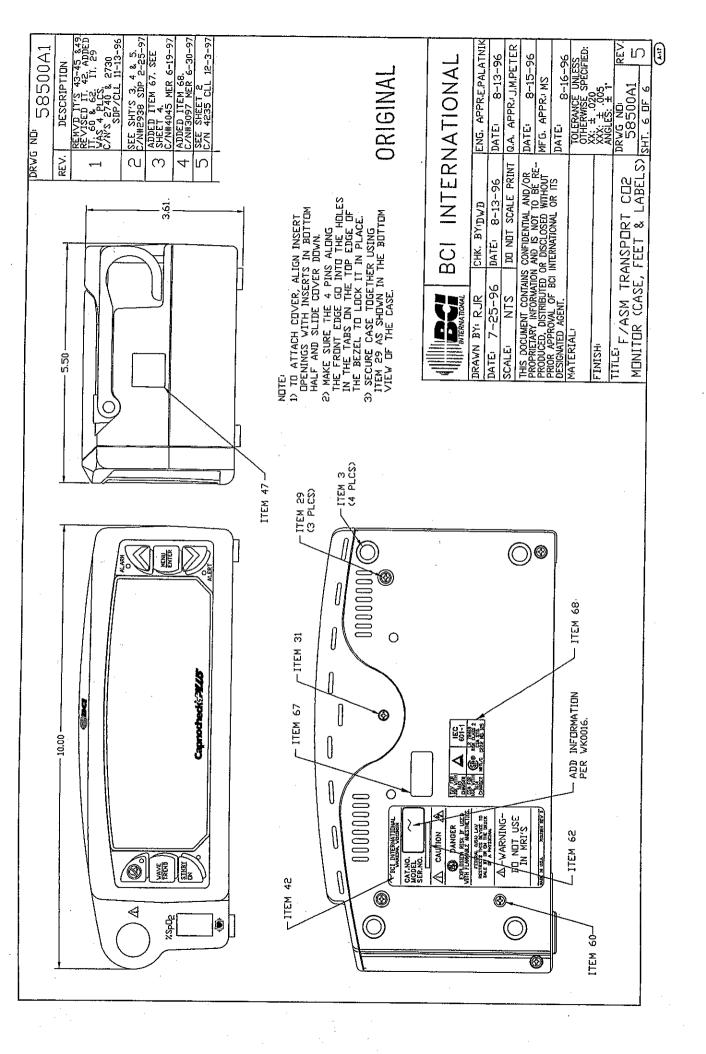


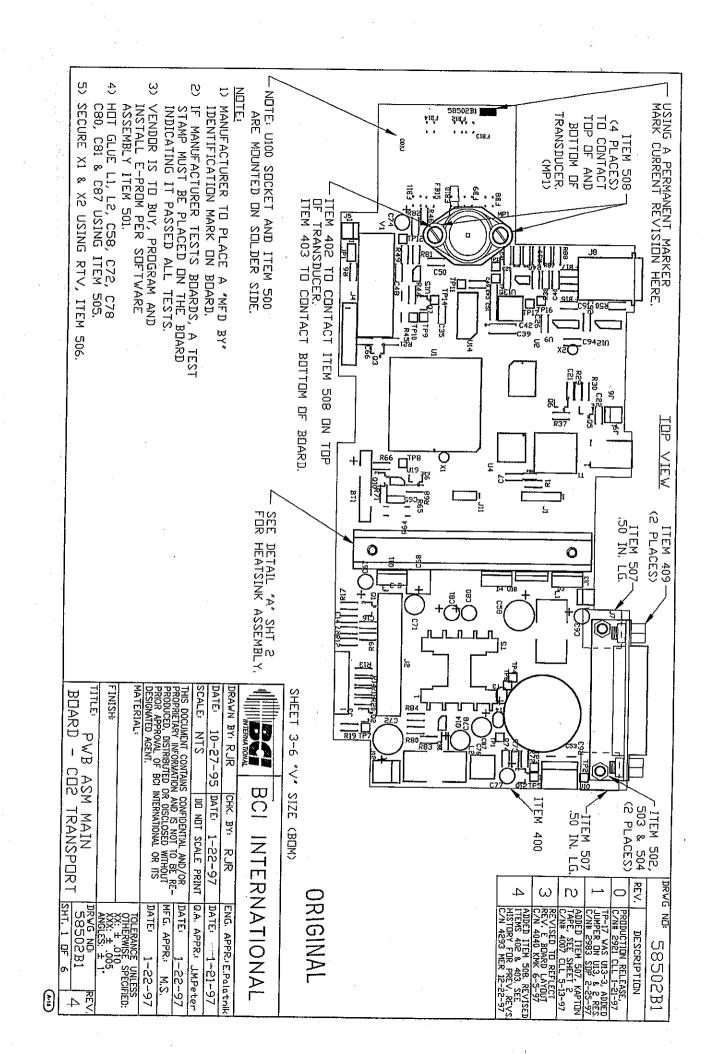


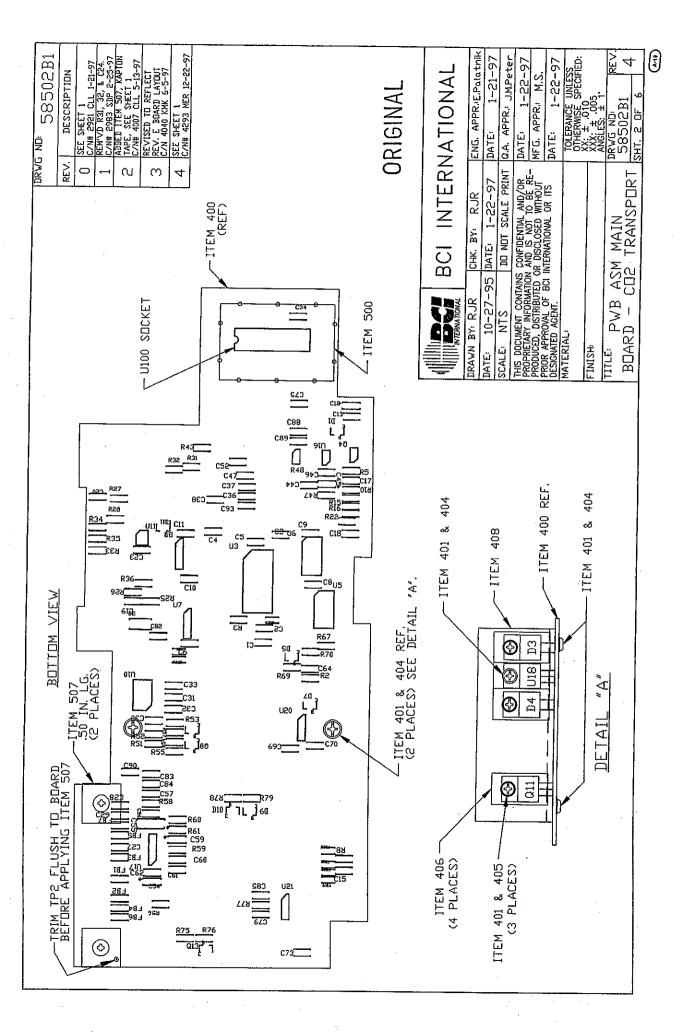


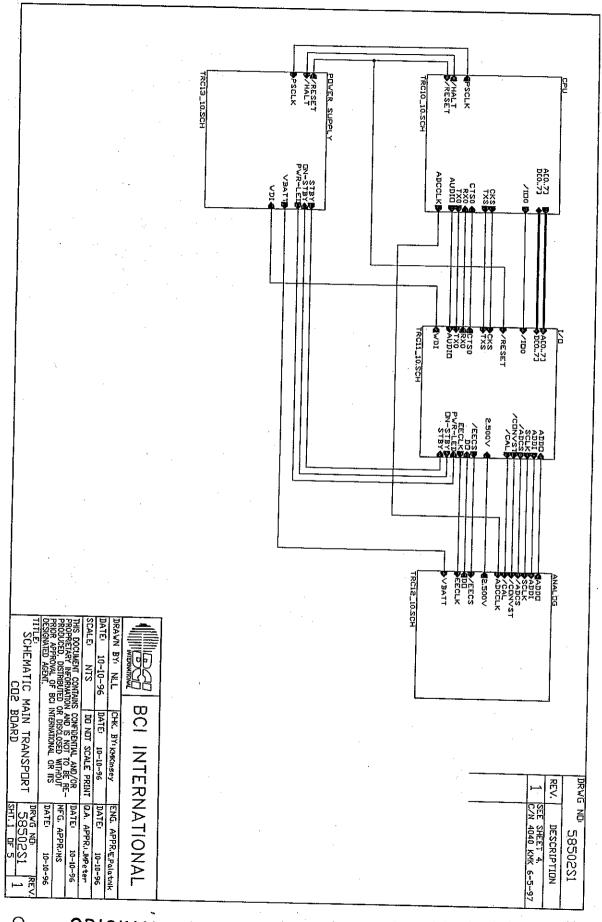


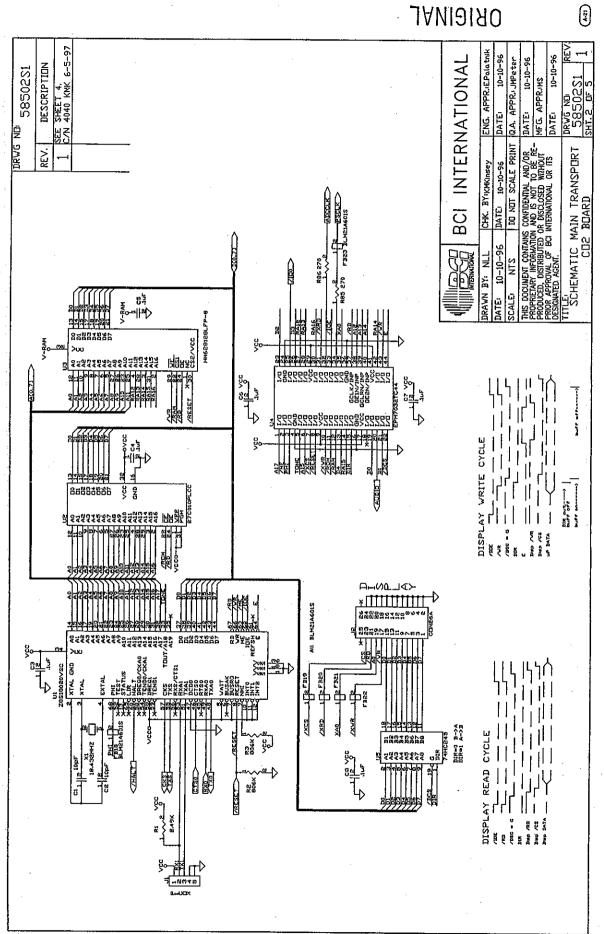


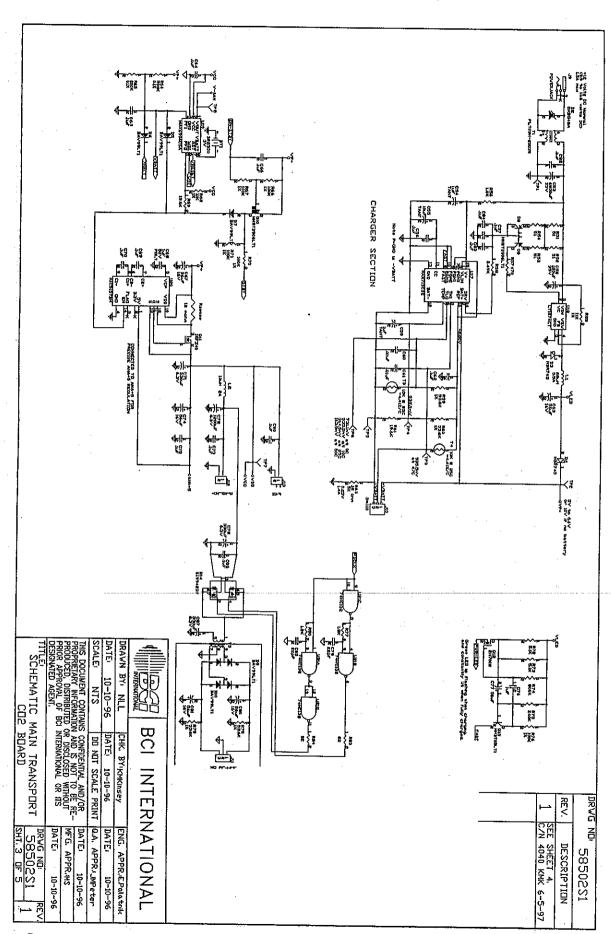






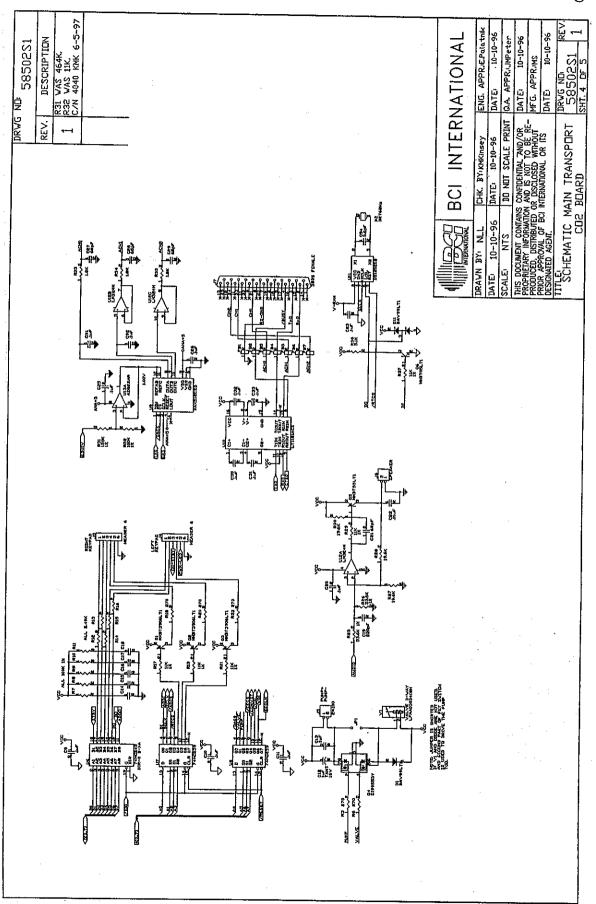


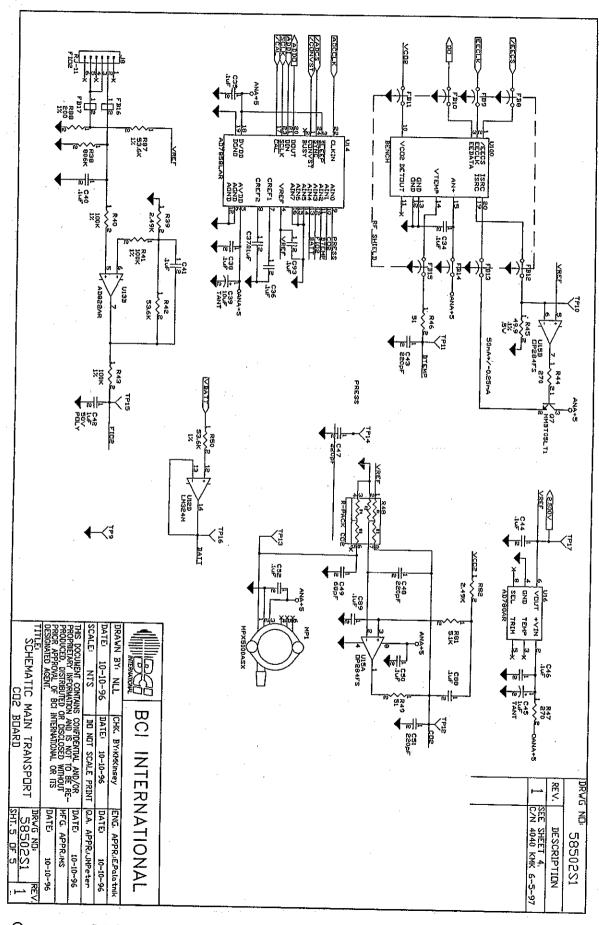


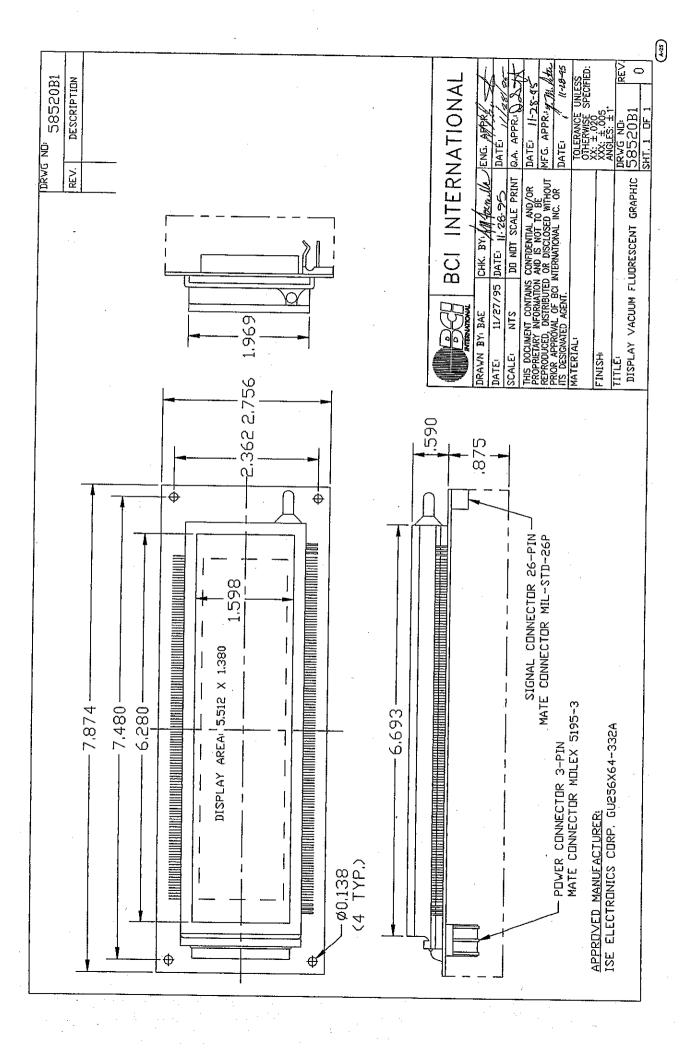


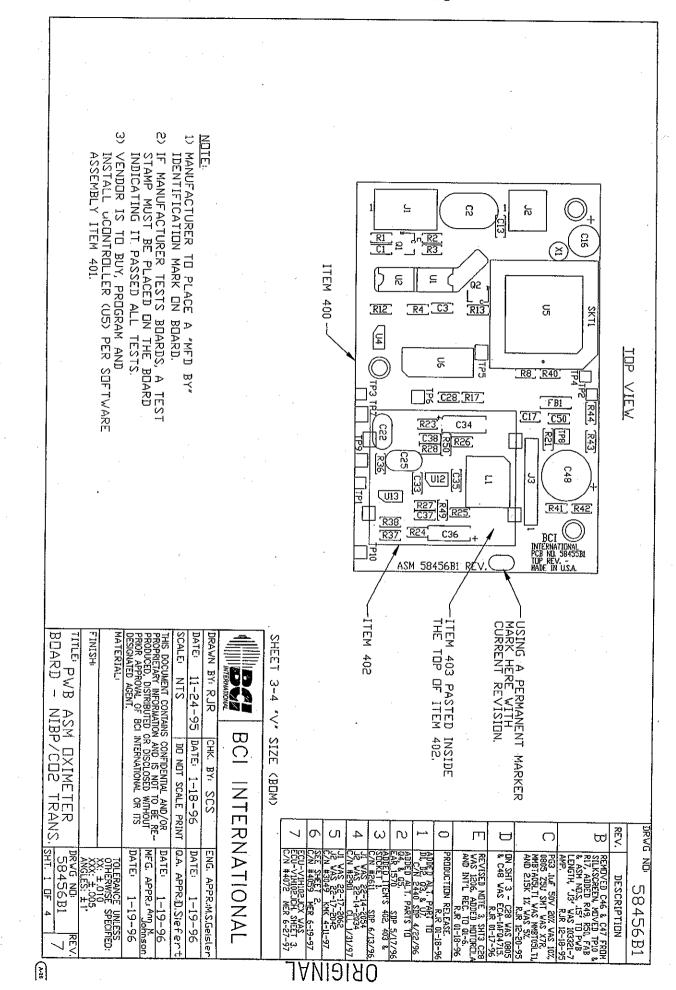
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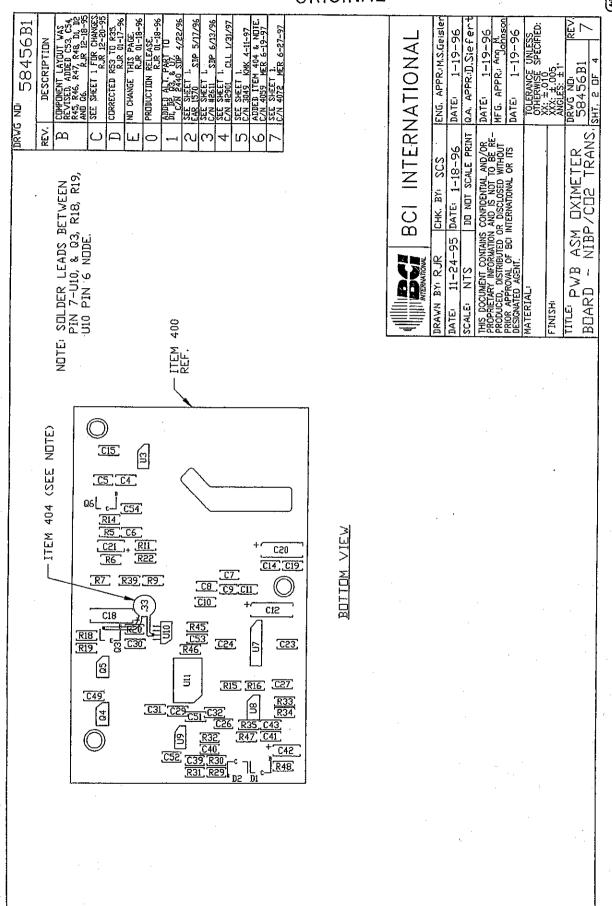
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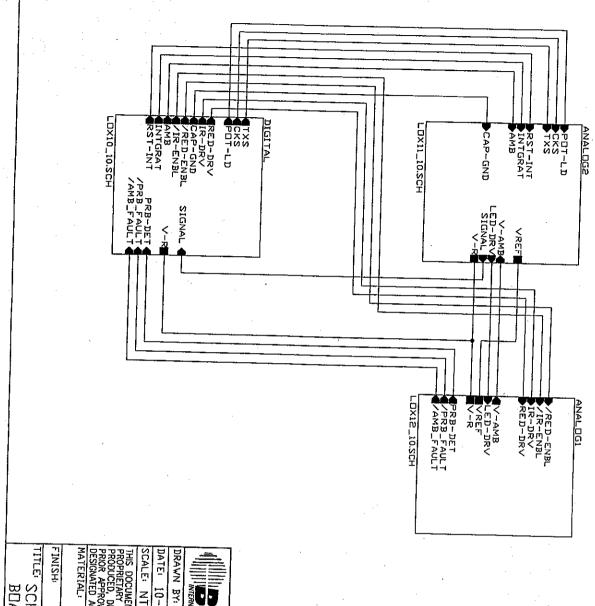












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